

ated highlands of the Gaspé. Finally, there is "a number of bi-centric species rather general or frequent on the lower St. Lawrence area whose Cordilleran or Asiatic affinity or identity must be accounted for." To account for these discrepancies the hypothesis of post-glacial migration, recently revived by Wynne-Edwards, is brought up by Victorin. He does not, however, feel that this hypothesis can account for all of the alloigenous species, and mentions the interesting fact that many of them, when cultivated in Montreal, show great vegetative vigor and "aggressiveness." The thoughtful reader cannot finish this most interesting discussion without agreeing that "the situation seems much too complex for one good simple, schematic and dogmatic explanation." One can only hope that the author will continue these studies and will eventually reach a solution satisfactory for the explanation of at least the main features of this fascinating problem.—G. LEDYARD STEBBINS, JR.

NOTES AND NEWS

NEW RECORDS OF ALIEN PLANTS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. Most of the species listed below are here reported from southern California for the first time. I am indebted to Dr. I. M. Johnston, Dr. P. A. Munz, and Mr. J. R. Swallen for some of the determinations. Stations given are in San Diego County, and specimens cited are in the herbarium of the San Diego Natural History Museum.

CENCHRUS ECHINATUS L. La Mesa, October 20, 1937, *Gander 4637*. Not previously reported from California.

PENNISSETUM RUPPELII Steud. An occasional escape in waste areas: San Diego, March, 1931, *Fidella G. Woodcock*; May 10, 1936, *Gander 1852*.

PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA L. Chula Vista, July 25, 1936, *D. F. Howe*. Reported by S. B. Parish from Santa Monica, Los Angeles County (*Zoe 2: 27*. 1891).

SISYMBRIUM ORIENTALE L. Widely established in the vicinity of San Diego: Balboa Park, April 16, 1929, *Miss F. G. Woodcock*, March 31, 1937, *Gander 3067*; Chollas Heights, April 27, 1937, *Gander 3883*; San Luis Rey, *Gander 3333*, Oceanside, April 15, 1937, *Gander 3271*. Reported once previously from the United States (*Leaf. West. Bot. 1: 174*. 1935).

RESEDA LUTEOLA L. Poway, May 26, 1936, *Gander 2415*. Not previously reported from southern California.

KALLSTROEMIA PARVIFLORA Norton. Well established in a small area near Warner Hot Springs, October 22, 1936, *Gander 2944*. Not previously reported from California.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CARINATUM L. Silver Strand near Tent City, April 25, 1936, *Gander 1603*.—FRANK F. GANDER, Natural History Museum, San Diego, California.

Members who plan to bind Volume IV of MADROÑO should note that the portrait of Dr. Willis Linn Jepson in the October, 1938, issue is the frontispiece. The inadvertent transposition by the printers should be corrected by inserting the portrait to face the title-page.

The Sixth Pacific Science Congress of the Pacific Science Association will be held July 24 to August 12, 1939, at the University of California, Berkeley, Stanford University and the Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco. Inquiries regarding the Congress may be addressed to the secretary of the committee on the Sixth Pacific Science Congress, 205 Hilgard Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California.

On Sunday, February 5, 1939, the Santa Barbara Branch of the California Botanical Society held a dinner meeting at French Hotel, Santa Barbara. Mr. C. A. Harwell, Park Naturalist, Yosemite National Park, spoke on the development of natural history work in Yosemite National Park since 1916. Twenty-four members of the Society attended the meeting.

Recent articles of especial interest to botanists in western North America are: "The American species of *Crepis*," by E. B. Babcock and G. L. Stebbins, Jr. (Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. No. 504: 1-199, figs. 1-34. 1938); "The *Styrax* of northern California," by Herbert F. Copeland (Am. Jour. Bot. 25: 771-780. 1938); "The North American species of *Rhamnus*," by Carl B. Wolf (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, Bot. Ser. 1, 1-36. 1938); "A synopsis of the North American species of *Sorbus*," by George Neville Jones (Jour. Arn. Arb. 20: 1-43, pls. 226, 227. 1939).

Fascicles of "Flora Taxonomica Mexicana," by Professor C. Conzatti are now appearing. Part II, "Mexican Ferns" (consisting of 250 pages), may be purchased separately for four Mexican pesos, or together with Part I, the "Analytical Key of Families," for five Mexican pesos. Address: Professor C. Conzatti, 2a de Gomez Fariás, 3 Oaxaca de Juarez, Oaxaca, Mexico.

The first issue of *Lloydia*, A Quarterly Journal of Biological Science, appeared January 7, 1939. This new periodical, edited by Dr. Theodor Just, is the official publication of the Lloyd Library of Natural History, Cincinnati, Ohio. The format is especially attractive, the paper is of excellent quality, and the print is clear. The issue consists of 254 pages and is well illustrated and conveniently indexed. The content is divided between the fields of botany and entomology. The botanical articles are: "The morphology of *Artemisia tridentata* Nutt." by R. A. Diettert; "Revision of *Horkelia* and *Ivesia*," by David D. Keck; "The genus *Eucrypta* Nutt." by Lincoln Constance; "Tropical Dacrymycetaceae," by Travis W. Brasfield; "The *Cladoniae* of eastern Kentucky," by Margaret Fulford.—E. CRUM.